

AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The corresponding reverse control of oligonucleotide sequences are SEQ ID NO:6 and 97. These antisense oligonucleotides may revert the transformed phenotype of cancer cell lines with respect to focus formation, decrease in proliferation, and stimulation of apoptosis. Because inhibition of nucleotide exchange on Ras may revert the phenotype of RTK-transformed cell lines, Sos1 is a putative therapeutic target for Sos1 antisense or a small molecule.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 52, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Sos1 RNA may be synthesized either in vivo or in vitro. Endogenous RNA polymerase of the cell may mediate transcription in vivo, or cloned RNA polymerase can be used for transcription in vivo or in vitro. For transcription from a transgene in vivo or an expression construct, a regulatory region (*e.g.*, promoter, enhancer, silencer, splice donor and acceptor, polyadenylation) may be used to transcribe the RNA strand (or strands). Inhibition may be targeted by specific transcription in an organ, tissue, or cell type; stimulation of an environmental condition (*e.g.*, infection, stress, temperature, chemical inducers); and/or engineering transcription at a developmental stage or age. The RNA strands may or may not be polyadenylated; the RNA strands may or may not be capable of being translated into a polypeptide by a cell's translational apparatus. RNA may be chemically or enzymatically synthesized by manual or automated reactions. The RNA may be synthesized by a cellular RNA polymerase or a bacteriophage RNA polymerase (*e.g.*, T3, T7, SP6). The use and production of an expression construct are known in the art (see WO 97/32016; U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,593,874, 5,698,425, 5,712,135, 5,789,214, and 5,804,693; and the references cited therein). If synthesized chemically or by in vitro enzymatic synthesis, the RNA may be purified prior to introduction into the cell. For example, RNA can be purified from a mixture by extraction with a solvent or resin, precipitation, electrophoresis, chromatography, or a combination thereof. Alternatively, the RNA may be used with no or a minimum of purification to avoid losses due to sample processing. The

RNA may be dried for storage or dissolved in an aqueous solution. The solution may contain buffers or salts to promote annealing, and/or stabilization of the duplex strands.